REGISTERED No. 16.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,280—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 55	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 193 H. P. Commander G. W. WICKS, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 10th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingpatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other ports where sufficient cargo offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Yingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 10 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGOLLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 10th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	310	220	80	
Port Said	360	250	90	
Messina	510	340	140	
Naples	510	340	140	
Leghorn	510	340	140	
Genoa	510	340	140	
Marseilles	510	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 18

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,
C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 15TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs. 450.
For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage (intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Sundries.
Plotting Scales.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	
(s) AUSTRALIA ..	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th Aug.
— TRAVANCORE.	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson.	23rd do.
— BANGALORE ..	2942	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3636	600	J. S. Murray ..	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016	400	T. J. Alderton	5th August.
HINDOSTAN ..	3126	600	N. W. Hastewood.	19th do.
VENETIA	2736	450	W. B. Andrews ..	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS AND GIESLER'S MOSELLE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
About 25,000 Manilla Cigars No. 2.
,, 20,000 ,, cheroots No. 2.
9 cases Giesler's Sparkling Moselle in small convenient lots.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
10 cases T red chints.
2 ,, glass toilet sets.
1 cask ultramarine colour,
5,000 fire bricks.

SALE OF WINES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m. the undermentioned wines from Messrs. Wilkin & Co., of 2, Fall Mall Place, London, S. W.

100 boxes each	1 doz.	yellow seal sherry.	
50	,, ,, 1	,, red	,, ,,
19	,, ,, 1	,, black	,, ,,
2	,, ,, 1	,, port	,, ,,
13	,, ,, 1	,, margeaux,	,,
36	,, ,, 1	,, St. Julien.	,,

In small convenant lots.

Sample bottles may be obtained from the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, glass plated and porcelainware No. 14, Victoria Road, Byculla, next to the bungalow of David Sassoon, Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 10th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, glass plated and porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1878.

NOTICES.

THE WRECK of H. N. M. Iron Steam-Dredger "MERAK No. 3," with Engines aboard, stranded in Galle harbour, will be SOLD by AUCTION on account of the concerned at the Dutch Consulate, Galle, on the 15th instant.

The Vessel was built in Scotland this year ; her English measurement is 152·7 feet in length, 30·2 in breath, 10 in depth ; gross tonnage 392·43 tons, net Tonnage 109·84 tons.

IVAN KLEEF, Master.

Netherlands Consulate, Galle.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
WILLS'S "PASSING CLOUDS," per box of 100	2 10
REAL TURKISH, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (LD.)

WATSON & COMPANY'S

CLEARANCE SALE.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

AUGUST 5TH & 6TH.

REMNANTS

of every description,

at less than Half Cost Prices.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS' NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc :—

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.
It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.

This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London ; and Social Science Congress ; is used by English and German Governments.

The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received :—

PROFESSOR PRIPSON, says : "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, spreads well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."

LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead, Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."

T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."

J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."

F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-str et, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater surface, and in c lour is superior to White Lead."

C. H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c , 56, Treherne road, London.—"The best thing that has been brought under my notice."

G. W. BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawsbay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White Lead. Will mix with colours White Lead destroys."

W. MALE, Painter, Oxton.—"Does not blister with a degre of heat that destroys Lead."

For full particulars apply to

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER AND BERDOE
Seel Street, Liverpool & 107, Canon Street,
LONDON,
Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.
HARLEY & Co., Calcutta. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.
Testing Samples forwarded free on application

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given by the Cathedral Choir on THURSDAY next, the 8th August, at 5-30 p. m. in the Town Hall. Admission—Re. 1.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Organ.
Glee ..... "May day."
Song.
Quartette ..... "Integer Vitæ."
Song ..... "The clang of the Wooden Spoon."
Duet ..... "Army and Navy."

PART II.

Organ.
Glee ..... "Sweet and Low."
Song.
Quartette ..... "Banish O Maiden."
Song ..... "Thy voice is near me."
Concerted Piece with Organ accompaniment.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOTICE—From THIS DATE the undersigned WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any GOODS PURCHASED for or orders given by Mr. THOMAS SUGDEN.

JAMES MADDEN & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1878.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the POONA FINE ARTS SOCIETY will be OPENED by H. E. Sir R. TEMPLE, K. C. S. I., at 4-30 P. M. on the 12th August, at the Council House, Poona, and will remain open until the end of the week.

T. WADDINGTON, Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING and an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock and 3-30 o'clock p.m. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th August 1878.

MATHERAN.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the ensuing Season :—

Robertson's Bungalow	Rs. 800
Walker's Bungalow	500
Springwood	500
Scott's Bungalow	500
The Bee Hive	500
Rosario Cottage	500
The Byke	400
The Wilderness	400
Harrison House	407
Cheyers	400
Wadia Lodge	400
Mary Lodge	300
Barr Cottage	300
Arnould Lodge	250
Sunny Side	150

For Plans of Houses, Lists of Furniture and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a COMPLETELY FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, for August and September. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET, FIFTEEN RESIDENCES IN FORT.

One in Rampart Row	Rent Rs. 200
Four in Meadow Street	Rents Rs. 100, 75, 55 and 20
Three in Hornby Row	Rents Rs. 90, 75 and 25
Three in Church Lane	Rents Rs. 65, 35 and 15
One in Apollo Street	Rent Rs. 50
One in Forbes Street	,, 100
One in Hummum Street	,, 75
One in Elphinstone Circle	,, 65

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS in Rampart Row, in the house known as the old Bombay Club premises. Rent only Rs. 60. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS, nearly opposite to the new High Court premises. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SPACIOUS OFFICES in Meadow Street, on the first floor, opposite to the Oriental Bank, and near the new High Court premises, suitable for a Solicitor's Office, and also for Barristers Chambers. It could also be let for a Merchant's Office together with three Godowns underneath for Rs. 25, 30 and 35. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Two-Storied spacious BUNGALOW on the verge of Cumballa Hill, Gas and Water laid on, formerly in the occupation of R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq , Barrister-at-Law, and now in the occupation of J DIXON, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Upper-Storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, on the Ridge, known as "THE MALABAR CASTLE," formerly in the occupation of D. S. KEMP, Esq. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, on the Ridge, formerly in the occupation of Mr. MANSON, and now in the occupation of Dr. LISBOA. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Upper-Storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lower road, next door to J. M. MACLEAN, Esq. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Comfortable BUNGALOW in Tarwady, Malabar Hill, near the residence of the Hon. JUSTICE BAYLEY, and lately vacated by H. W. PAYNE, Esq., Solicitor, High Court. Rent Rs. 135. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Comfortable BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of R. R. BUCKINGHAM, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Commodious and well situated BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, known as THE LAND'S END, lately vacated by E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, the Comfortable BUNGALOW formerly occupied by J. PEARSON, Esq. Rent Rs. 125.

Also THREE other BUNGALOWS for Rs. 300, 250 and 225, all of them near the Framjee Hall. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Resolutions adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 27th instant.

RESOLUTION I.—That the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

RESOLUTION II.—That Messrs. Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Peroshawn Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee Nussorwanjee Setna, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, and Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 200 for each.

AMENDED RESOLUTION III.—That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 15 lakhs, divided into 6,000 shares, of Rs. 250 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights, and credits of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignments, and transfers aforesaid 3,000 shares of the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up, for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, i. e., 1 share of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every 2 shares in the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held by them, and to assign over to the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title and interest of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in the leasehold lands and premises (at present held by the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, from the Mazagon Company, Limited, for the residue of the term of 999 years) at a monthly rental of Rs. 459, in addition to the Rs. 50 payable per month to the said Mazagon Company, Limited. That such assignments, and transfer as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants, and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the just debts and liabilities of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

That the Liquidators be empowered and authorised to sell, transfer and assign the Lease, to be obtained as aforesaid from the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at the monthly rent of Rs. 455 (in addition to the Rs. 50 payable per month to the Mazagon Company, Limited), to such person or persons, and for such consideration, as he or they may think fit, and the proceeds which shall be realised by such sale and transfer shall be distributed by the Liquidators among the Shareholders of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them in the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

RESOLUTION IV.—That every power which may be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay.

RESOLUTION V.—That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Credit.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... ,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... ,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... ,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... ,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... ,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... ,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... ,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... ,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... ,,	16 0	18 8
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 0

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash.	A Quality. Credit.	B Quality. Cash.	B Quality. Credit.	C Quality. Cash.	C Quality. Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... ,,	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... ,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
COMPLETE SETS, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1⅔ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1⅞ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

STANLEY'S

THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT,

Or, the Sources of the Nile, Around the Great Lakes Victoria and Tanganika and Down the Congo to the Atlantic Ocean.

Two Volumes, One Hundred and Fifty Illustrations, Two Portraits of the Author, and Ten Maps
Price Rs. 26-4-0.

*** "A journey which marks ont Mr. Stanley as one of the most daring of explorers and observant of travellers." —*President of the Royal Geographical Society.*

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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW SILK AND FELT HATS.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a new assortment of the above in the NEWEST SHAPES as now worn at home.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Silk Hats (Lincoln and Bennett's)	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt do. (do. do.)	12 0	14 0
Black Felt, Round Crown (The Bathurst)	8 8	9 8
Do. do. (The York)	9 8	10 8
Do. Square Crown (The Ellesmere)	8 8	9 8
Do. Soft do. do. (The Hastings)	8 8	9 0
Soft Tweed Hats for Travelling	5 0	6 8

REGULATION, SHIKAR, AND OTHER HELMETS, IN ALL THE NEW AND GENERALLY APPROVED SHAPES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE AND CO.

FANCY GOODS.

FANS.

White and Colored Grounds, Plain and with painted flowers and tassels	Rs. 2 8 to 12 0
Black Grounds, plain and with painted flowers and tassels	,, 1 0 to 15 0
Black Grounds, with plumes, spangles and tassels	,, 8 0
Crimson Satin Ground, with hand color painted Bird, Nest and Flowers with balk silk black and frame of rosewood and tassel	,, 30 0
Fans ornamented with artificial flowers, closing up into the form of a bouquet of flowers with tassel	,, 20 0
Black Satin Ground hand white painted Bird, Nest, flowers and hieroglyphic characters, with tassel and small scent bottle	,, 15 0
Fans of various designs with carved framework	,, 2 8 to 18 0

LADIES BELTS.

Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch and mount	Rs. 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto large oval fastener	,, 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto ornamental buckle, mount, catch and fan suspender	,, 5 8
Ditto ditto ditto divided with silver plated link, engraved buckle, mounts fastener and fan suspender	,, 6 0
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, mounts, fastener and fan suspender	,, 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto ornamental buckle, fastener and fan suspender	,, 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto engraved buckle, mounts and fan suspender, enamelled fan suspender, black fastener	,, 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto silver plated ornamental fastener, plated mount and tassels	,, 10 0
Fan Suspender, silver plated fancy chain and buckle, all of filagree work, gilt ornaments	,, 15 0

LADIES POUCHES.

Bright Grained Leather, ornamented with gussets or lined with silk, silver plated frames, and suspending chain and plain belt fastener	Rs. 18 0
Bright Grained Leather, with gussets, silver plated ornaments, lined with silk, engraved silver plated frames, engraved suspending chain and filagree belt fastener	,, 20 0
Black Velvet, silver plated ornaments ditto ditto	,, 20 0
Plain Black Velvet, lined white silk, silver plated frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener—small size	,, 6 8
Ditto ditto ditto medium size	,, 8 8
Ditto ditto ditto silver plated ornamental frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener, large size	,, 10 0
Blue Velvet with gussets, silver plated mounts, ornamental velvet chain and fastener with belt to match	,, 28 0
Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated mounts and chain, and fastener, extra pocket fitted with Ladies' instrument	,, 20 0

JEWEL CASES.

French Morocco, gilt sunk handle and tray to hold watch, r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 3RD AUGUST, 1878.

THE Home telegrams of yesterday do not report any material changes. Consols have declined to 95, while French Rentes are given as unchanged at 112½. The markets for Seeds in London show little change. Bombay Rape and Linseed are reported dull at last quotations. The tone of the Wheat market is quiet but steady.

COTTON in Liverpool shows no further change in prices on the spot; the market is described as firm, with sales amounting to 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 are Surats. To arrive Good Fair Comrawuttee with a Fully Fair Clause July-August shipment, via Cannal, is quoted at 5 9-16d. and via Cape 5⅝d. per lb. and Fully Good Fair with a Good Fair Clause at 5 11-16d. via Canal and 5¾d. per lb. via Cape.

We give the usual weekly figures showing the statistical position of the staple which continues very strong.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant compares as follows with the two previous years:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,380,000	2,040,000	2,184,830
,, Surats...	350,000	471,000	675,850
For the U. K. the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	617,000	937,000	916,950
Do. London.....	15,000	37,000	46,330
American Afloat.....	40,000	39,000	46,000
E. Indian ,, ,, ...	139,000	155,000	269,000
Total,....	811,000	1,168,000	1,277,280
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6d.	5 15-16d.	6 3-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5 5-16d.	5¾d.	4¾d.
Difference...	1 7-16d.	1 3-16d.	1 13-16d.

The American Crop figures to date compared with the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	3,000	3,000	4,000
,, Exports to U. K.,,	6,000	12,000	8,000
,, ,, to Continent..	Nil.	11,000	10,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,214,000	3,938,000	4,092,300
,, Exports to U. K ,,	1,973,000	1,974,000	1,962,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,310,000	1,025,000	1,219,000
,, Stock at the Ports...	80,000	170,000	181,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market of yesterday is reported firm, and quotations have advanced 1d. per piece all round.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is again dearer, Middling Plantation Ceylon having advanced to 108s. 6d. per cwt. and Good Ordinary Native to 74s. per cwt. Ceylon Cocoanut oil is £1 per ton dearer, being now quoted at £43-10s. Cochin is unchanged at £58 per ton. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 81½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 88½ for Fives-and-a-half. Exchange on India is still quoted at 1s. 8 1-16d. per rupee for 60 days' sight Bills. Bar Silver remains at 52⅜d. per ounce.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day but little has been doing, as is usual on Saturday at this time of the year. Calcutta advices are unchanged. There continues to be almost no demand for Bank Bills, and very little Private Paper offering. Our quotations given below show an advance of 1-16 on Bank Bills, some of the Banks having been willing to draw at this advance throughout the day. On the other hand, there have been buyers of Private Paper at yesterday's rates. The market closes weak. Our quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ...	2-14	,,

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at 100¼ on demand and Rs. 99½ for 60 days' sight paper.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER transactions continue on a very limited scale, but holders are firm and quotations for Fours and Four-and-a-half per cents. are unchanged at Rs. 97 and Fives-and-a-half Rs. 104½. Sales are reported in the New Four and-a-half per cent. Loan at Rs. 102⅜, which is a decline of ⅛.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been more doing to-day, especially in Press and Spinning Companies shares, in many of which a considerable rise in advance has taken place. In Press Companies Alberts have advanced Rs. 25, Berar Rs. 5, Bronch Rs. 5, East India Rs. 45, Fleet Rs. 10, Scinde Rs. 5. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Alberts have advanced Rs. 100 per share, Alexandra Rs. 45, Colaba Rs. 5, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 5, Khandeish Rs. 10, Mandvie Rs. 10, Mazagon Rs. 10, Sholapore Rs. 15. In Land Companies an advance of Rs. 25 has taken place in Colabas and Rs. 12 in Freres. The price of G. I. P. Railway Stock has advanced to Rs. 295.

COTTON.—The market continues very firm with a fair demand both from exporters and also for the local mills at our yesterday's quotations.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are without quotable change.

FREIGHTS are quiet and the demand is but considerably less than the nominal quotation of £1-2-6 per ton for steamers to Liverpool would probably be accepted for a quantity. The rate for sailing tonnage has given way to 12s. 6d. per ton for Iron and 10s. per ton for Wooden vessels.

COALS.—We have no change to report.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	141
Bank of Bengal	50,000	500	all	10 p. c.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	7?8?xd.
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,250	£25	£12-10	6 do.	13

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	126 do	990
Alliance Ginning Co....	300	1,000	all	12 p.c.	636
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company	155	500	all	45 p.s	200
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	81
Carwar Co	1,000	750	all	75 do	600
China Press Co., Ld....	500	1,880	all	50 do	510
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	333	1,000	all	100 do	945
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	75 p.s.	385 xd.
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	367
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	500	1,250	250 do	350
Samarang Press Co....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	350	750	60 do	500
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's Cotton Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	525

*For Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	925
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	945
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,500	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. c.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhowanggur S. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	230
Broach Mills	1,500	1,000	all	10 p.s*	75
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	790
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.	890
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1225
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,175
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,015
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	all	..	550
Ajarya Ballon Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	980
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	910
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	990
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,290
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	43
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	385
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,360
Meraj ee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,025
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	80
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	775
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,500	all	75	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	880
Soondercbas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850
Do do. 1 Share.	800	500	250	125 p.s.	925
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	925
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218· 3·0	p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares...	..	£20	15·, 14·6	do.	98
Ditto	..	£20	6·5· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·12·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£167	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£12	496·2·12	do.	250

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th July compared with that for 23rd July:—

LIABILITIES.	23th July. Rs. A. P.	16th July. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000 0 0	20,00,000 0 0
Treasury Balances	3,37,15,847 15 7	3,54,33,635 1 11
Other Deposits	2,41,88,051 10 8	2,64,19,502 12 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	12,51,831 2 10	12,51,839 0 7
Sundries	9,02,237 10 10	9,52,387 1 11
Rs.	8,75,16,098 13 11	8,60,90,166 8 4
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,26,47,832 9 10	1,31,47,127 15 7
Loans on Govt. Securities.	45,75,784 15 10	45,01,886 3 10
Credits on ditto ...	70,35,332 7 11	59,88,392 12 10
Bills Discounted.....	1,97,51,250 14 10	1,97,63,934 0 8
Balances with other Banks	9,17,229 7 11	8,37,235 8 11
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	9,39,051 14 7	9,39,051 4 7
Stamps	10,442 14 11	10,152 10 11
Sundries.....	4,95,763 10 3	4,53,675 8 10
Cash at Head Office	2,41,80,852 9 10	2,32,61,449 4 6
Do. at Branches	1,73,80,717 4 0	1,80,51,360 12 2
	8,75,16,098 13 11	8,60,90,166 8 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. HIMALAYA, 910 tons, Captain W. H. Lontit, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with general cargo and Mr. Stobi, and six deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Australian, Capt G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst., from Calcutta 22nd July via Madras and Galle, with H. M.'s China Mails, a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Labbart as passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Assam, 1,747 tons, Capt. R. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, 9th July via Glenelg, King George's Sound and Galle, with H. M.'s Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Easton, Mr. H. Humber, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. Macnee, Mr. A. C. Cameron, Mr. M. M. Curtis, and fifty-two natives as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	Australia (s).....	Cates	Calcutta, July 22.
4	Assam (s).....	Stewart	Melbourne, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee.
	Himalaya (s)	Loutit	Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
30 Paladin (s) .....Parker .....Madras, July 25.
Euphrates (s).....Shield .....Singapore, July 13.
31 Dorunda (s).....Templeton ...London, June 19.
Ganges .....Stilch.....Mauritius, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July 30.—Ship Royal Sovereign. July 31.—Steamers Coryia and Reliance. Barques Star of Denmark and Serica.

PASSENGERS.

Per Dorunda.—Mr. F. D. Atkins, Mrs. O'Donnell, Misses O'Donnell, Master O'Donnell and 3 children, Mr. R. Smart, Mr. H. Smart, Mr. Moss, Mr. R. P. Miller, and Mrs. Jones.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
31 Estepona(s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.
31 Meinam (s) .... Pondy and Galle.

Aug.
1 Buke of Buccleuch (s) ..... Calcutta.
Jalawar .... Java.
Asia..... ..... Nagapatam.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Asia, from Rangoon and Northern Ports:—Col Clay, Condr Langley and family, Asst Apothy T Donough Misses J and C Sears, Mr and Mrs Marrow, Rev. and Mrs Poole.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—500 boxes tinned plates, Angus, Fraser and Co; 2 casks hardware, Jeevanjee Essajee.
Speke Hall s—25 drums linseed oil, 3 package black lead, and 6 kegs hardware, The Agra Bank.

FROM LONDON.

Henry Blacklow s—2 casks mineral tar and 92 blocks seyssel asphalte, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Hindostan s—3 cases lamps, Soomar Bhima.

FROM MALTA.

Hindostan s—2 casks sherry, Mr Watson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge s—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
European s—11 cases rosa oil, Alladin Mahomed Dama; 8 cases rosa oil, Dawoodbhoy Assoum; 130 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal: 516 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 39 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 55 bales wool, Frayjee Toolseedass; 50 bales wool, Shawjee Veerjee; 40 bales wool, Gangjee Thacursee; 35 bales, wool Lilladhur Govindjee; 101 bales cotton, Moolchund Jamdass; 67 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 20 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdarmull.
Conset: s—46 casks castor oil, Gaddum and Co; 75 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper s—80 bales hemp, Kessowjee Hurridass; 199½ cwts clove stems, Joosub Abdoola; 9 cwts m-o-p Shells and 20 cwts deer horns, Easabhoy Nemsey; 120 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurumsey; 17 bales hides and skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cyenus s—150 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s—25 bales twist, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 72 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 50 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co; 68 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.
China s—1,200 baskets onions, Hajee Cassum Joosub; 27 cwts E teeth, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 4 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 chests opium, F N Postwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—26 chests opium, Cursetjee Somanjee and Co; 64 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, Hunnuntram Hurdowdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd August 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·502
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·951
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded ·8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind .....WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, SSW, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	414
Fall of Rain	1·75
Total fall during the month	2·16
,, year	70·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Aug....	0·37

HIGH COURT—AUGUST. 5.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

TO BE MENTIONED.

415-77—Jefferson and P—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S & W Co—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

756-77—Shapoorjee and T—Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Craigie, Lynch, and O—Part heard.
76-78—Tyabjee and S—Rustomjee Sorabjee and another vs Abdoolali Nooreden.
474-77—Mr Hearn—Dawood Bowlee vs The Secretary of State, &c—Crawford and B.
146-78—Sran C and A—Nasibai vs Bhaisett Tricumlal and another—Fletcher and S and Bhaishunker N.
64-78—A F Turner—Khemchund Purshotum vs Thackersey Moolraj—Bahkana and B.
138-78—In person—Gungabai widow vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and S.
57-78—Rimington H & C—Bai Mamoobai vs Dossa Moorarjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

733-77—In person—Wassantrao Balmukund and other vs Wassudeo Abbajee and another—Balkrishna and B.

LONG CAUSES.

726-77—Rimington, H and C—Bai Nurotumdass vs Shaik Esas bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—N M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and T—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

NEW LONG CAUSES.

307-78—Inperson—Essoo Koossajee Tandj another vs Hassebai widow.
308-78—Mr Bicknell—Mithebai widow vs Luxmidass Hurredass—In person.
309-78—Mr Bicknell—Mithebai widow vs Vussonjee Hurridass—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

269-78—Khunderao M—Pandoo Arjoon J and others vs Rumlajee Dadoo—In person.
286-78—Crajie L and A—W Lyon and others vs Heerjee Curson—Khunderao M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 1.

Jopp, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I., on leave, from Surat.
Hughes, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Baroda.

Hickson, Surg, on leave, from Mhow.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 31.)

Mr L C Abbott, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.
Mr R B Ramsay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh, to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.
Mr J Kelleher, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.
Mr W M Clay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.
Mr J C Geddes, District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah.
Mr L D Colledge to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Nuddea district.
Mr J C Veasey to act in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Midnapore.
Major W L Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Hazaribagh.
Mr H M Kisch, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Judicial and Political Departments of this Government.
Mr F Nolan to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs.
Surgeon C H Joubert, Officiating Second Residency Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J M Coates.
Mr R B Yates, Officiating Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, and Prosecuting Officer on the part of Government for the trial of Pilots, leave for two months.
Captain F Laycock, River Surveyor, to act as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta. Captain F Laycock is also appointed to act as Government Prosecutor for the trial of Pilots.
Mr S Reed, Assistant River Surveyor, to act as River Surveyor.
Surgeon J Moorhead, to act as Civil Surgeon of Mymensingh.
Surgeon E Bovill, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Mymensingh, to act as Civil Surgeon of Durbhunga.
Surgeon J Weatherhead, Civil Surgeon of Durbhunga, to act as Civil Surgeon of Maldah.
Surgeon D W D Comins, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, to act as Civil Surgeon of Shahabad.
Surgeon R L Dutt, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bankoora, to be Civil Surgeon of Maldah.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 30.)

The Hon J B Kindersley, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for fifteen months.
Mr W Lonsdale to be a Special Magistrate for South-East Wynaad, Nilgiri District, with the powers assignable to a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.
Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr F Renny, Inspector of Police, Malabar District, for three months.
The Rev W Scott is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment from the 30th July.
The services of Mr G W Evans, Accountant, 4th Grade, P W Department, are dispensed with.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Bowness Fischer, Staff Corps, British Consular Agent at Karikal, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate.
Surgeon-Major F Duckworth permitted to retire from the service from the 1st August, on a pension of £365 per annum.
The services of Surgeon E Fegrand are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on relief from famine duty in Mysore.
Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) L S J Prendergast, 2nd Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to sea on leave on medical certificate for three months.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 5th, 6h. 10·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon.	5	5 40	6 32	3 52 m	9 44 m
				4 38 a	10 15 a
Tues.	6 English Mail expected.	5 40	6 32	4 59 m	10 51 m
				4 36 a	11 23 a
Wed.	7	5 41	6 31	6 32 m	0 13 a
				5 43 a	.....
Th.	8	5 41	6 31	7 58 m	0 39 m
				7 15 a	1 50 a
Fri.	9	5 41	6 30	9 12 m	2 2 m
				8 47 a	3 14 a
Sat.	10	5 41	6 30	10 5 m	3 11 m
				9 47 a	4 10 a
Sun.	11 8th Sunday after Trinity	5 42	6 29	10 46 m	4 3 m
				10 34 a	4 52 a

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1878.

THE SIXTH and LAST LECTURE of this series will be delivered TO-DAY, in the Lecture Room, University Library, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT—Some of the Historical Results of Comparative Philology.

PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th August 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SPILLING.—July 28th, at Poona, May Eveline, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Spilling, aged 14 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLVIN.—July 24th, at Simla, the wife of W. M. Colvin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad, of a daughter.
JORDAN.—July 19th, at Jubbulpore the wife of Mr. P. A. Jordan, of a daughter.
LAWRENCE.—July 20th, at Sirsa, the wife of Captain H. J. Lawrence, Bengal Infantry, of a son.
PENNINGTON.—July 27th, at Murree, the wife of Major C. R. Pennington, 13th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
SMYTH.—July 28th, at Sanawur, the wife of Frederick A. Smyth, Medical Officer of the Lawrence Military Asylum, of a daughter.
SIMPSON.—July 24th, at Assensole, the wife of Mr. John A. Simpson, of a son.
STEVENS.—July 24th, at Dalhousie, the wife of W Stevens, Executive Engineer, of a son.
TIPPETT.—July 30th, at Chakrata, the wife of Surgeon-Major Tippett, A. M. D., of a daughter.
WOLLASTON.—July 31st, at Allahabad, Mrs. Hyde Wollaston, of a daughter.
WILSON.—June 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A., Professor, Presidency College, of a daughter.
WRIGHTON.—July 31st, at Pallavaram, wife of Major F. J. Wroughton, 39th N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STREETEN—COURTENAY.—August 1st, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. G. English, Chaplain, Alfred Hastings Streeten, son of Rev. E. C. Streeten, Vicar of High Littleton, Somersetshire, to Isabella Hudson Courtenay, daughter of the late Richard Hudson Courtenay, Esq., M.D.

DEATHS.

MEPPEN-WALTER.—July 25th, at Ellus, Godavery District, Ella Henriette, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J Meppen-Walter, aged 9 months.
COOKE.—July 22nd, at Nogri Ting Ghat, Assam, suddenly, on board the Steamer Nopaul, Dr. E. W. Cooke, of Calcutta, aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1878.

LORD HARTINGTON'S motion in the House of Commons, seeking to censure the Government for incurring grave national responsibilities without the previous consent of Parliament, seems to have been discussed with great keenness by all classes of politicians, and although it has been defeated by a considerable majority it is impossible to believe that it has not aroused throughout England a feeling of distrust in Lord Beaconsfield's administration. While the London press were pretty much divided in the views they took on the Anglo-Turkish Convention, there was more unanimity observable among the provincial journals, many of the more important of which were almost ferocious in their condemnation of the Secret Treaty. The leading Manchester journals had no hesitation in condemning the acquisition of Cyprus in exchange for the responsibility of keeping Turkey on her good behaviour. The *Guardian* described Lord Beaconsfield's policy as fantastic, and the *Examiner* said it would henceforth be impossible for England, in the face of her previous professions of disinterestedness, to defend before the world her character for consistency and good faith. In Leeds, another important political centre, the local journals [illegible] voices against the responsibilities which the Ministry were imposing with light hearts upon the country; the Liverpool journals sneered at theatrical *coups*; in Birmingham similar expressions of opinion were published; and in Scotland the leading journals protested against the people of England being called upon to become the instrument of supporting "one of the vilest Governments on earth," and roundly declared that the Anglo-Turkish Convention was only another illustration of Lord Beaconsfield's determination to have personal governments re-introduced into England. The Irish papers were equally strong in condemning the action of Government. These facts point strongly to the feeling of distrust that has spread generally throughout the country, and as now-a-days the provincial press of England has greater political power than the metropolitan press, and is also a surer index of the true sentiments of the nation than London journals which trim their views in proportion to the amount of gratitude they are expected to show in return for tit-bits of special information vouchsafed to them by Government officials, they are indications, notwithstanding the defeat of Lord Hartington's motion, that ere long the people of England will decide upon having no more of the Beaconsfield *régime*. The arguments employed during the debate have already been used over and over again in the columns of the press, and probably the Government said all it could say in its defence when it alleged that the Anglo-Turkish Convention would be the means of protecting India, that it was aware of the tremendous responsibilities it had incurred in respect of Turkey, and that it hoped to be quite successful through the good will of the Sultan and the Powers of Europe. The "good will of the Sultan" is a frail enough reed for England to depend upon to secure the revenue, judicial, and police reformation of the dismembered and effete Turkish Empire; but, of course, the exigencies of the situation compelled the Government to adopt every available argument in justification of the step to which it has committed the nation. Much may be said for and against the occupation of Cyprus, and the liabilities which follow in its train; Cyprus may perhaps be the ultimate means in some strange way of saving India from Russian aggression; but it is doubtful whether the public of England will attach so much importance to these considerations as they will to the accusation of hoodwinking the nation which is now being made freely enough against the Beaconsfield Ministry. No subjects excite the jealousy of Englishmen more than constitutional questions, and it has been Lord Beaconsfield's misfortune to raise many of these of a dangerously irritating description. His consistent aim has been to exalt the personal power of the Sovereign, and though the public have hitherto tolerated with surprising calmness his vagaries in this direction, yet they have neither forgotten nor lost sight of them. They have tolerated them not for his sake, but for Her Majesty's, as she is too well beloved by all her people for a subject repugnant to her to be made a political cry; but there is a point beyond which their forbearance will not go, and every step Lord Beaconsfield takes to establish personal Government, and to derogate from the powers and privileges of Parliament, by entering into secret treaties which commit the nation to undefinable responsibilities before the national representatives have been consulted, is only bringing him nearer to the verge of his political destruction. The people of England have not yet been educated to such a high pitch in the Disraelian standard of politics as to believe that the individual will of an ambitious Prime Minister is preferable to the deliberations of Parliament, and the charge of casting deliberate slights upon the constitutional representatives of England in their place in the House of Commons will be the most difficult for the Beaconsfield Administration to answer when it is brought to account by the nation.

WITH a happy unconsciousness of the real effect of its revelations, the Calcutta *Statesman* attempts to convict the English Government of having resolved on waging war against Russia in Asiatic Turkey by publishing a Memorandum by Colonel MacGregor, Assistant Quarter-Master-General in India, on Armenia considered as a theatre of war. This Memorandum is dated the 15th December 1876, and contains the results of personal observations made on a journey from Trebizond to Bagdad regarding the roads, strong places, condition of the country, feelings of the tribes, fighting strength, and available supplies of the whole region from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf. Having accidentally learnt in the spring of last year that there existed this valuable military memoir, written in anticipation of a Russo-Turkish war in which England might become an ally of Turkey, we wrote to the Government of India asking to be supplied with a copy of a paper containing the freshest and most accurate information concerning provinces which were then almost unknown, and concerning which the slightest scraps of news were then, at the outbreak of the war, eagerly devoured. The Government kindly granted our request, and at the same time with its usual impartiality sent copies to the other Indian newspapers, including the *Statesman*. This explanation suffices to show that Colonel MacGregor's Memorandum was a purely military document and had no deep political motive, otherwise the Government would have taken pains to keep it secret. The collection of such information as Colonel MacGregor obtained is part of the business of a War Office, and Government would have exposed itself to the charge of culpable negligence had it left Asiatic Turkey unexplored. The *Statesman's* story of a plan for meeting the Russians in Armenia seems to have been invented to excuse the publication of this Memorandum, which was confidentially communicated to the press. Mr. Knight would have acted more honourably if he had asked permission from Government to publish the paper instead of resorting to one of those pious frauds which to most people seem very dirty tricks, but which he by a curious process of self-deception persuades himself are proofs of

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE DEBATE ON LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote said, that the good advice which the Government had tendered to Greece had saved that country from war. The Congress, he said, would have failed had the Anglo-Russian Agreement not been concluded. The Anglo-Turkish Convention was necessary for the protection of India, and had been accepted by the other Powers of Europe. The Government quite admitted the gravity of the task they had undertaken, but at the same time they were quite prepared to undertake seriously reforms in the revenue, judicial, and police affairs of Turkey, and hoped to be successful with the assistance of the Sultan and the goodwill of the European Powers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REJECTION OF LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons last night, the Debate on Lord Hartington's motion was resumed. Numerous members addressed the House, including Lord Elcho and Messrs. Forster, Roebuck, and Harcourt, but they simply reiterated the arguments brought forward by former speakers.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in defending the policy of the Government, said that the Anglo-Turkish convention was signed in furtherance of British interests, and that it was our duty to maintain Turkey strong. He was confident we should succeed without the rivalry of the other Powers in defending British interests in Asia. He denied the existence of any secret Treaty.

The motion was eventually rejected by 338 against 195 votes.

APPOINTMENT TO THE HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA.

Mr. Arthur Wilson has been appointed Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, vice Markby.

Consols 95.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO LORD BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, Aug 4.

Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury were yesterday presented with the freedom of the City of London at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor. A banquet was given at the Mansion House in their honor afterwards, when Lord Beaconsfield made a speech in which he said he believed the present peace would be a durable one, as the war party in Russia had received a check. His Lordship added, that the relations of England with Russia, France, and the other great Powers were at present of a most friendly nature.

The Russian Army in European Turkey has now commenced making a move homewards.

The Begs of the different districts in Bosnia and the Mahomedan population have welcomed the advent of the Austrians in the country heartily.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The supplementary Naval Estimates amount to £680,000.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Aug. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Total Week's sales of Cotton.....	106,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	17,000	do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	33,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	7,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	617,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	62,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	15,000	do.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6 1/2
8 1/2 lbs. do.	7-3
40s. Mule Twist	10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. do.	81 1/2
5 per cent. do.	88 1/2
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112 1/2
Bar Silver	52 1/2
Total coin in the Bank of France ...	£86,600,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£93,400,000

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 4.

Cannanore, 5.45 p.m.—Weather incessant rain; wind W.; thermometer max. 79; min. 71; W. B. 76; barometer 29·70. Fall of rain 2 inches 2 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather wet and squally; wind S. W. 3 to 7; thermometer 78; barometer 29·770. Fall of rain 5 inches 96 cents.

Mangalore, 3rd—Weather stormy; wind S. S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 84 cents.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W., squally; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 4 inches 63 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	68 62	74 90	74 53
August 2 Friday.....	1 75	.....	.....
3 Saturday	0 68	2 74	2 29
4 Sunday	.....	0 60	0 73
Total.....	71 5	78 24	77 55
Fall up to 4th August 1877 ...	.....	36 93	43 4
" " 3rd " " ...	67 12	.....	.....

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, Aug. 2.

Yesterday it rained very heavily. In all we have up to date about 36 inches of rain. The sky was very clear last night and the stars were to be seen the whole night. To-day we have pleasant sunshine, and there seems every prospect of a few sunny days and fair weather. In some of the low-lying fields, the cotton plant has been washed away, but it appears from inquiry that it is not too late yet to re-sow.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

The rainfall here amounts to about 20 inches. Nature has put on her beautiful garments, and has, in consequence, a most inviting appearance. The weather, too, is very pleasant. The cotton plants and cereal crops in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad are springing up vigorously, and the information received from the districts is satisfactory. It is generally believed that this will be a good season for rice. A letter from a commercial house at Palhunpore informs us, that locusts have made their appearance there, and that grain has become dear. Heavy clouds indicate that more rain is in store for us, but the agriculturists are now praying for sunshine.

KATTYWAR, Aug. 1.

The rainfall over the southern and central portion of Kattywar has been abundant, and the crops are in excellent condition. At Joonaghur, Jetpur, Manekwara, Amerily, Ooplets, and Gondul, the rain has already far exceeded the average to date. At Rajkote there have been frequent showers. Prices are falling, and when present crops are fairly assured, it is expected that grain will be thrown on the market at greatly reduced rates in large quantities. No rapid decline can be expected till the end of August, because the stocks are in the hands of large dealers, who will hold out until the general anxiety to clear off old stocks on the part of those who have not speculated for another drought will break up the present combination. The rainfall over the southern part of Kattywar has already been far over the average. In Joonaghur 32 inches were registered before the 25th July, which is beyond the average of the whole monsoon in that neighbourhood.

Joonaghur.—The rainfall at Joonaghur up to date has been excessive. The total registered up to Saturday—as reported by a telegram we have seen—is 53 inches.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Aug. 3, 7-27 A. M.

Manila Mail leaves Hongkong Monday noon, 5th.

GALLE, Aug. 3, 7-35 A. M.

French steamer Irrawady from Aden arrived.

GALLE, Aug. 3, 9-55 A. M.

French steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, Aug. 4, 9-25 A. M.

Mails for Manila leaves Hongkong Tuesday, 6th.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per	Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8-16d		"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8d.		"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 7-16d.		"
Francs 3 "	2·14		"

Should the Tulsi dam be carried away, the catastrophe will damage amongst other things several engineering reputations. Our Bombay readers will remember that Mr. Russel Aitken and Mr. Ormiston insisted on the necessity of a stone dam on the dividing ridge between Tulsi and Vehar, on account of the porous nature of the soil; but their advice was overruled, and an earthen dam sanctioned by a Government commission, with the result of creating a reservoir about the safety of which there will be constant anxiety.

In our article on Saturday about Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's refusal to permit Mr. Dewey to prosecute Luckumsey Poonsey, there were one or two errors of fact which it is just as well to correct. Luckumsey's evidence was not taken at the Criminal Sessions, but it was upon Luckumsey Poonsey's information that Mr. Dosabhoy fixed a prohibitive bail and sent Mr. Dewey to jail for six weeks. The value of Luckumsey Poonsey's information turned out subsequently, when Mr. Dosabhoy himself, after the charge had been allowed to hang over Mr. Dewey for two months (the greater part of which had been spent in jail), felt compelled to dismiss the case on the ground that the information was not sufficient to justify a conviction.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, who has been on rather prominent duty in connection with the Railway Frauds cases, returned to Rutnagherry on Saturday afternoon. His Collectorate will be rejoiced to see him back again.

A story comes to us from Poona which we can only allude to with reserve at present. A well-known officer is said to have been arrested on Saturday, and will shortly have to stand his trial by Court-martial on the serious charge of misappropriating public funds.

A committee is to assemble at Simla immediately to recommend improvements in the present system of carrying on work in the various Government Secretariats, with a view to decreasing expenditure. The Hon'ble Bazett Colvin is to be President, and Messrs. Batten, A. C. Lyall, Chapman, Barnard, and General Crommelin, members; and Major Filgate, R.E., and Mr. C. J. Lyall, Secretaries.

Upon the recommendation of the Government of India, and in consideration of the distinguished services rendered during a long series of years to India by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor, the Secretary of State has sanctioned a pension of £100 a year to each of Colonel Taylor's two daughters, for life.

Up to Thursday last, cholera had made little or no head at Mcrar, although nearly all the five or six seizures reported had proved fatal.

Colonel J. T. Watson, Second-in-Command of the 37th N. I., has been ordered to proceed to Cyprus at once, and assume command of the 13th Shekawattee Regiment, in the place of the late Colonel H. King, who died at Malta.

Captain Gill, R.E., the now well-known traveller, has been appointed to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department at home.

The offer made to Major Bateman Champain, R.E., of the Director-Generalship of Telegraphs in India, has either been declined by him or withdrawn, and Colonel R. Murray, who is officiating, has been recommended for the substantive appointment.

The Joint Committee from the War and India Offices has sent in its report on the scheme of special retirements for artillery and engineer officers late of the Indian cadres. The recommendation made will most likely come into effect this session.

The death of Captain C. W. Burton, Political Agent at Bikaneer, in announced.

The death is announced at Rangoon, on Saturday last, of Captain the Hon'ble E. M. Browne, R. N., commanding the Irrawady.

Mr. Liepel Griffin is expected at Simla on August the 17th, when Mr. Cordery will go to Mooltan as Commissioner.

Mr. H. Dashwood, Judge of Meerut, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service from the date of the expiration of his furlough.

A committee consisting of Major Scott Moncrieff, C.S.I., a Madras Civil Servant, and an Irrigation Engineer, has been appointed to report fully as to how irrigation can be made more useful in the Madras Presidency, and how the affairs of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company can be put on a better basis. The Committee will extend its enquiries to and visit Orissa.

The sudden death of Dr. A. W. Cooke of Calcutta is announced. He was returning from a visit to Assam, and was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 22nd July, on board the river steamer Nerpaul. It is surmised that Dr. Cooke died of heart disease.

The *Indian Daily News*—We regret to have to record another serious loss to the Bengal Educational Department in the death of Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., Director-General of Public Instruction, news of which was telegraphed from London by Dr. Ewart. Mr. Sutcliffe came out to the Hindoo College in 1844, and was for some years its Principal. He was Principal of the Presidency College from its foundation in 1855 to 1876; he also held the office of Registrar to the University of Calcutta for nearly ten years. Mr. Sutcliffe was an admirable man of business and a sincere friend to the natives, many thousands of whom will look on his death as a personal loss. He may be said to have created the present University system, which, though it has its blemishes, reflects the highest credit on its organiser. On the news of Mr. Sutcliffe's death being received at the Presidency College, Mr. Tawney ordered the schools to be closed for two days out of respect to his memory.

A treaty is about to be concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the French Republic for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals.

Mr. A. P. Doutre has been confirmed by the Secretary of State as Acting Consular Agent for France at Coconada, and Mr. F. Muraglia as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a further extension of six months leave to the Rev. P. J. Tarbo, of Calcutta, and a similar extension to the Venerable Archdeacon Baly. The Rev. C. W. Hume, M.A., has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. A. Eschelbach.

The *Statesman*—The greater smartness and efficiency of the present army is not occasioned by the reduction of 23 officers to 7, but by the increased attention given to the education of officers consequent upon the recent great wars in Europe and America. The Indian Army has profited by this development of the military art, precisely as has every other army. Again, the comparative freedom from religious restraints is due, not to a change of system, but to the circumstance that, whereas formerly our regiments were largely filled by high-caste Brahmins, who gave, so to speak, the tone to the entire army, they are now filled with north-country men who have little or no caste to care about. Moreover, the relaxed state of discipline in the old Native Army was due, in a large measure, to half-a-century's pampering of the sepoy on the part of the civil and military administration of the country. The Adjutant General's Office was perpetually stepping in between the Commanding Officer and the men he commanded, and nullifying the authority of the former. Old officers will remember how, when, with infinite labour some bad character had been dismissed the regiment, he could reckon, not without considerable confidence, upon being restored to the service by a direct application to Army Headquarters. An abuse of power such as this would suffice to ruin the best disciplined army in the world. There are not wanting signs which indicate a return to some of the evil practices of old days. The wretched habit of flattering the native soldier is again in the ascendant. Nothing more foolish has been seen, even from the Jingoes, than the plaudits which accompanied the native troops proceeding to Malta; and this unwise administration of Cambridge's recent orders and after-dinner speeches. If we wish to keep the native soldier loyal and obedient we should teach him to regard the service of the Queen as an honour and a privilege, instead of weeping over him with maudlin gratitude when he simply obeys orders. It will be time enough to test the superiority of the present army over the old, when, like the old, it has been exposed for half-a-century to plaudits and petting from an hysterical British public.

The Civil and Military Gazette—It is remarkable that no provision has been made in the Criminal Procedure Code for awarding costs in cases in which the law has been unnecessarily put into motion, and persons have been needlessly brought before a criminal court. A magistrate, it is true, may award in certain cases, as compensation, a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 to the victims of frivolous and vexatious complaints; but it would appear that no other court can do so. A case recently occurred in which certain parties were unnecessarily brought from a considerable distance before a certain appellate court in this province on ostensibly a revision petition, though they were in no way the subjects of the petition in question. The court was unable to compensate them for the expense they were put to, though it was clear that either by mistake or intentionally their attendance had been procured by a summons calling on them to show cause why their acquittal should not be set aside. They had at first been suspected of an offence, but discharged as no evidence could be found against them; and receiving this summons they thought they were again being placed in jeopardy. The trip to Lahore put them to heavy expense, which it is impossible for them to recover. Surely for cases of this kind there should be some provision whereby compensation should be paid. If a complainant is frivolously brought before a magistrate he can be compensated; he ought *a fortiori* to receive compensation when, after acquittal or discharge, having been jeopardised by no trial, it appears that he has been a second time vexatiously harassed by proceedings in revision or on appeal. Our courts are already too often used as agencies through which private spite or revenge may be vented, and the further the legislature limits the possibility of such proceedings by empowering a court to grant compensation, the better will it be.

"H. B." in the *Pioneer* writes the following interesting letter on the subject of the South-West monsoon:—"The assumption that the South-West monsoon has its origin in the Southern Ocean and advances as a wave of rain cloud over the continent is, I fear, a crude and only partially true solution of the problem. It is one that will not fulfil its many conditions, and will not satisfy those who would wish to be classed as scientific observers. It is, I admit, the apparent sign of the rainy season, and Maury and others have been content to describe the phenomenon in such a slipshod way as to lend colour to this popular theory. The wind which on the western coast carries the monsoon to us, is one that has been blowing from about the same quarter for the previous three or four months. It is undoubtedly at this time laden with its freight of moisture from the southern seas, and this increases as the solar heat increases month by month. The wet bulb thermometer gives but little indication of the presence of vapour in the month of April and May; but this is probably accounted for by the fact that our instruments are close to the earth, where the air is intensely heated and thus highly rarified. Were the observations to be made at a considerable height above the ground, a very different indication would probably be obtained. As the time for the rainy season approaches, the moisture in the air increases so much as to show on the wet bulb even at the earth's surface, and what is termed 'the break of the monsoon' at any place is probably not the advent of a wave of rain cloud, but the condensation of already existing vapour at the very locality. Anyone who has noticed the formation and growth of storms and clouds (especially well seen from our hill stations) will readily recognise the process I refer to. The following may be offered as a rational and probable theory of our monsoon,—viz., that the heating of this continent by the summer sun induces westerly and south-westerly winds, and these come laden with moisture from the sea. Blowing over the heated land, they, too, become heated and rise, returning as a cold current in the opposite direction to fill the vacuum left by their first journey. This upper return current increases in force with the increase of the westerly and south-westerly winds, and towards the beginning of June the velocity of both currents, travelling in opposite directions, develops frictional electricity, and is shown in thunderstorms and rain, the upper cool current condensing the vapour in the lower warm one. This action travels backward, so to speak, inland, spreads over the whole continent with varying force and effects, as our monsoon, and dies out with the decreasing action of the south-west current, due to decreased solar heat in the autumn. This theory would account, I think, for most of the phenomena and apparent abnormal effects of what is termed the monsoon wave; but I shall be glad if some of your readers who are interested in Indian meteorolgy will criticise this view, and add their mite to the discussion of a subject which at present is of such absorbing interest."

Sir Ashley Eden, in reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's Report, makes some remarks, which we quote, that will probably give occasion for a good many diatribes: "The Lieutenant-Governor does not know the grounds upon which the Sanitary Commissioner declares that in Bengal 'large bodies of the people are in a chronic state of extreme poverty but little above starvation point.' There are no doubt many persons who will not, or cannot, work, who are in a condition of great poverty, especially when high prices prevail; but certainly, with the present demand for labour and high wages over a great part of the country, no one who can and will work need want."

The following letter dated Khurruckpore, 29th July, on the "scorpion charm" appears in the *Statesman*:—"Yesterday morning a young scorpion, measuring about 2½ inches from top to tail, was discovered in some wood which was lying under a tree close to my bungalow. On hearing the alarm a peon, who was at hand, asked the lookers-on to watch it for a few moments until he returned, which he did with a fresh root in his hand, and on catching sight of the scorpion dropt a piece of it on his head and immediately caught it with his fingers, and placed it on the palm of his hand. The scorpion was quite lively, and moved about the man's hand with his tail upraised. To my further astonishment the man closed his fist for upwards of a minute without being stung or injured in any way by the scorpion. Like natives he believes that "the charm" consists chiefly in some words which he uses when first he drops the root on the scorpion, for he unhesitatingly handed me the identical root, a piece of which I beg to enclose. I had often heard of certain indigenous roots in India being efficacious, and acting as anodynes and antidotes to stings of scorpions, and bites of snakes and vipers, &c., but I never witnessed anything done so *impromptu* and ingeniously. I should add, that the man begged of me not to ask him to point out the plant, because, said he, 'the deity might be offended, and the root lose its efficacy when used by him. I intend putting him to the test again shortly with a larger scorpion. I mean also to try the effect of the root on snakes."

What great calamity, it is being asked, is about to overtake the name and fame of Henry Stanley? A dark hint comes to us in papers from the Cape of Good Hope. The *Cape Times* says Stanley's Arabs have made important statements since the departure of their chief which will provoke some astonishment when reported in England. It was while Mr. Stanley was in South Africa that Dr. Peebles said he would never be crucified for accuracy of statement.

Lord Young, on the 3rd ultimo, threw out of Court an action raised by the Anchor Line company to recover from Lloyd's Association £1,000 damages in respect of their having expunged from the class A 1 the ship California, one of the vessels on the Company's Indian Service. The California is an awning-decked steamer, and Lloyd's Association, at the beginning of last year, for the purposes of public safety, resolved to expunge from the class A 1 all such vessels whose owners should not adopt a loadline, to be marked on the outside of the ships. His Lordship holds that this is a resolution quite within the duty and powers of the Association to make, and that the registration of a particular vessel at any particular time does not bind them to retain the vessel on the register, without regard to any future requirements which the Association may see fit to make in the interests of public safety.

In acknowledging, from the Government of India, the papers relating to the attack of the Utman Kheyls on the coolies employed on the Swat River Canal, and the punitive measures subsequently adopted, the Secretary of State expresses his entire concurrence in the appreciation expressed by the Viceroy in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab of the prompt and effective manner in which the operations against the tribe, sanctioned by the Government of India in February last, were carried out; and cordially adds his commendations to those bestowed by the Indian Government upon Captain Cavaguari, Captain Battye (who commanded the troops,) and the other officers engaged in the operations. In a separate despatch the Secretary of State expresses his satisfaction at the successful results of the punitive expedition against the Ranizai village of Iskakot on the Peshawur frontier, and considers that the manner in which the enterprise was conducted reflects credit on Captain Cagnari, and his assistant Captain Warburton, and on Major Campbell commanding the Guide Corps.

Mr. Standen accompanied by his French colleagues MM. Fréville and Spement, by permission of Lord Derby, went on a visit of inspection to the Suez Canal last winter, the result of which has been embodied in an interesting report, submitted by Mr. Standen to Lord Derby in the end of March last. Mr. Standen is convinced from his inspection that the Canal, as distinguished from the harbour and roadstead, is in a thoroughly efficient working state, and that with the addition of some desirable improvements, it can be rendered quite capable of satisfying all demands that are likely to be made on it by navigation for some years to come.

The Buddhist clergy, no less than the official Shin priesthood, are bound to inculcate the qualities of passive obedience in its most unreligious form; and in their discourses the Government is unsparingly employed for the enforcement of this one comprehensive political duty. It may be worth while to furnish a short sample of a staple of orthodox doctrine:—Japan differs from all other countries in being the land of the gods. It was they, the Emperor's own ancestors, who created the country and its people, and established civil society with its mutual relations and duties. Consequently every subject of the Emperor's property, and every soul in the country is the Emperor's by right of birth. But as those who have often borne sway in less favoured lands. His tender heart is ever filled with compassionate love for his people, on whom he confers countless benefits. Can ignorance or stupidity be so dense as not to comprehend what these benefits are? The land and all that it produces are a gift of the Emperor's ancestors, the gods. The rice which every Japanese eats, the clothes which he wears, the staff he leans upon are the produce of the Emperor's land; the money he transacts his business with is coined for him by the Emperor's mint; the officials who protect his life and property are the Emperor's servants. It is by the efficacy of the Emperor's prayers that plague, pestilence, famine and the devastations of the elements are averted from his subjects. And even more important than these are the excellent political and social institutions which have enabled generation after generation to pass their lives under the shadow of an unchanging line of such merciful rulers. But the special and crowning excellence which elevates Japan far above countries which have been so debased as to frequently change their rulers is the creed established by the Emperor's heavenly ancestors, which teaches that to all eternity the same unchanged and unchangeable line of the Sun Goddess' descendants shall hold sway over Japan, and that the duty of every soul whose high privilege it is to be born a Japanese is to bend itself in grateful and reverent submission to the Emperor's commands.—Such are some of the leading tenets of the established state religion of Japan!

An Italian Marquis has become in his own right a Peer of Scotland. His mother, the Countess of Newburgh, who has just died at the age of eighty-two, was the only daughter of Prince Vincenzo Giustiniani and of the Duchess Nicoletta del Grillo, and she married in 1815, the 4th Marquis Bandini, who died in 1850. To her succeeds, by hereditary right in the dignity of Peer of Scotland, her son Sigismund Bandini-Giustiniani, 5th Marquis Bandini, nephew of Cardinal Giustiniani, Bishop of Albano; and he becomes Earl of Newburgh, Viscount Kynnaird, and Baron Livingstone of Falcraig. He and his mother were naturalized by Act of Parliament in 1857. The Giustinianis claim to be lineally descended from the Emperor Justinian.

Captain Williams, of the British schooner Beatrice, who has been trading with his vessel among the Caroline group, reports intelligence of the wreck of a foreign ship on those shores, and of the crew being murdered and eaten by the natives. When at Pulwat island he was informed by the natives that a boat containing twelve men had landed at Namayoune island, in Hall's group, where they had been killed and eaten by the savages, and also that the natives from Pisserrare island had fought with the Namayoune islanders in consequence, and had taken the boat from them. Captain Williams sailed to Pisserrare but could find no part of the boat remaining, and he was told that it had been broken up. On his return to Guam he heard from the German schooner Juitela that they had seen the wreck of a large vessel, about 1,000 tons burden, ashore at Namayoune island, but were not permitted to land by the islanders, so that they obtained no clue to her name or nationality. Offers of men and arms were made to induce Captain Williams to proceed again to these islands by the other islanders, which, however, he refused. As this group is in the track of ships from the Australian ports to China, it is probable that the ill-fated vessel may have come thence, and that the crew were seeking water when attacked and murdered. The matter has been reported at the English Consulate.

We hear that the Burmese attributed the late sickness in the town and want of rain to the presence of the large number of *kullahs* (natives of India) here. The Governor has issued a notification that the Hindoo custom of spitting upon, thumping, and finally dragged through some of the streets. The Burmese now say that since the performance of this ceremony rain has fallen and sickness has diminished. The ceremony was partly a religious one, and resembles that of the Portuguese and Italians who do on Good Friday. They make an effigy of Judas Iscariot, and after whipping it round the deck, run it up with a rope round its neck to the yard arm. In the morning it is hauled down and thrown overboard.—*Rangoon Times.*

The late fire at Mandalay was a *Mahameedawgyee*, or royal fire, as it is termed at that city. We hear that orders were issued from the palace to do nothing towards putting it out. It had been foretold, it was said, and its occurrence was supposed to be, in some occult manner, propitious to and a good omen for the King. We presume His Majesty viewed it in the "light" of a burnt offering for his welfare, and consequently forbade anything being done to stop it. Nero played on a fiddle whilst Rome was in flames, but we are not told he experienced any other feeling at the spectacle than enjoyment of the past week the Trincomalie people have had the good fortune to see some really good honest English pulling, for the gunners of the Royal Artillery have been bringing up heavy guns from the gunwharf and dockyard to Fort Frederick. It really was quite refreshing to see a party of only forty men drag up a 64-ton gun, a thing weighing more than four tons, at the rate of more than three miles an hour when we have been accustomed to see gangs of about a hundred dragging a thirty-two pounder on a truck, the whole equalling about one-eighth of the weight of the 64-ton gun and waggon. This large gang, though urged to the utmost, could not succeed in doing more than a mile in two hours.

A peace edict has been issued in *Kuy-Tchu*, China, in favour of the Christians, in the following terms: "I, Ly, Mandarine of the first degree, assessor to the War-Minister, Governor of the province of *Kuy-Tchu*, make the present proclamation:—It is a matter of notoriety that the Christian Religion, is by command of the Emperor, permitted and practised everywhere, and that it exhorts men to do good; therefore, it is not to be assimilated to the sects of the Pasters, to Secret Societies and other perverse religions. From a long time it has been practised in *Kuy-Tchu*, where, from a long time, the Christians have lived in peace with the rest of the people; this is an evident proof that it cannot do the country any harm.....You are all henceforth to know that the Christian Religion is permitted by the Emperor, and is not comprised among the forbidden religions. The aim of this religion is to induce to do good: it is therefore far removed from the other perverse sects. You are not to suggest any doubt upon that, nor to stir up any disturbances. Henceforward after this our edict, the people and the Christians are to live together in harmony, and not to mistrust one another. Should any one dare to disobey us, be he Christian or otherwise, if he be guilty, he shall be punished. Our words, of the Governor, shall have their effect, and no mercy will be shown. Let everybody keep this without fail! Of the Emperor Kuong-Sin, the 3rd year, in the 7th moon (August 1877.)"

Indian bishops have been distinguishing themselves lately. The Bishop of Bombay did his best to settle the Eastern Question; and also advocated "habitual confession" the other day at a Pan Anglican Synod. The Bishop of Rangoon has published two lectures proving that Gottama Buddha, the founder of the Buddhist religion, was a Saxon; coming from "a Saxon family which had penetrated into India." In these lectures the Bishop discourses fluently about Pali and Anglo-Saxon; about the Sakas of India, the Puranas, and a hundred other things. He modestly remarks—"Do not suppose that I have any wish to pass myself off either as a Pali or an Anglo-Saxon scholar"; however, this he could hardly do, even if he tried. The two lectures are about as full of unscholarly errors as they well could be; showing very plainly that the Bishop of Rangoon has been dealing with a subject of which he knows next to nothing, and that at the same time he is deeply imbued with the conceit bred of ignorance. All this, people may say, matters little; but it is a pity that the Protestants of Burma should have such an unlearned Bishop; and not only a man so unlearned but one also who, if we may judge by his temerity now, will never have the patience and love of honest research, to explore the treasures hidden in the literature, tradition, and antiquities of his diocese. Bishop Bigandet, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Pegu, is a profound scholar, and by diligence and natural talent has gained a European reputation. . . . Enough has been said perhaps to show that the Rangoon Society's Room before the Literary Institute of Rangoon by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rangoon" might have been laid aside till "His Lordship" had time to mature his judgment and to study the elements of the question he wished to expound.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

Carrying excess passengers.—Rannoo Hurry, a boatman, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for carrying an excess number of passengers than he was licenced to carry.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last on view of the body of a Hindoo woman, who on the night previous committed suicide by hanging herself whilst suffering from mental derangement. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

Fatal fall.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last on view of the body of a toddy drawer, who fell from a cocoanut tree and sustained serious injuries, from the effects of which he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft.—A Mahomedan, named Ismail Boodun, was on Saturday last convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silk handkerchief and sundry gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Mohamed Hoosein Mahomed. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Found drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at Byculla on view of the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown, which was found floating on the surface of the water at Sankle Talao on that day. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by drowning, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

A new barrister.—The latest accession to the strength of the Bombay Bar is Mr. Sheik Ameeroodin, who was sworn before Mr. Justice Dayley on Friday afternoon last. A man of liberal education—a rare thing in the Mahomedan community—and of fair intelligence, Mr. Ameeroodin, before he proceeded to England to qualify himself for the Bar, was a successful pleader in the Bombay Small Cause Court, and has creditably passed the examinatfon of "an utter barrister" at Lincoln's Inn.

A serious accident.—Our Poona correspondent, writing under date the 2nd instant, says:—"An accident occurred here yesterday evening which bewildered those who witnessed the scene. Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee is here now with his family for the season. He is well known as a leading member of the Mohomedan community in your city. The family went out for the usual evening drive yesterday, and Mr. Fazulbhoy's son, a lad of about 12 years of age, also went out riding on a hack pony. On returning home and passing the Jewish cemetery, the pony was seen in full speed, with the boy hanging on to the stirrup. The pony at length ran into a field, when the boy was thrown over a prickly pear hedge, about four feet in height, into an adjacent field. Some Europeans who were passing at the time rushed to his assistance, when they found him senseless. He was carried to his father's bungalow, which was not far off, but as his parents were not at home, Mr. King, the pleader, who is living opposite, did all he could, and sent off for Dr. Davidson, who arrived almost immediately with Mr. Apothecary Ferns, of the Sassoon Hospital. I made enquiries to-day as to his condition, and I am glad to say that he is progressing towards recovery under Dr. Davidson's care."

The Tabular Report of the St. Xavier's College Observatory, Calcutta, for the first six months of the current year, affords useful data for making a comparison between Bombay and Calcutta as to climate. First of all as to the velocity of the wind—during the six months under record, while there was only one day, the 17th June, on which the velocity at Calcutta was above 500 in the 24 hours, and very many days on which it was under 100; at Bombay, the velocity was frequently up to 500 and at times to 600, and was hardly ever under 200. As to rain, the fall in Calcutta during the 6 months was more than 28 inches, while in Bombay up to the 21st June there had been a fall of only one inch and a half. We are thankful to Father E. Francotte, S. J., for the trouble he has taken for the advance of science in making his observations; how interesting it would be if we had in one tabular form the Reports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay together.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

The prolonged campaign of English engineers against Indian floods, carried on for more than twenty years with admirable perseverance and enormous outlay, has witnessed the constant defeat of its engineers. Year after year our attention is called to the magnificent and massive bridges erected anew over this or that river, and from the description we persuade ourselves that now at last we have something that will be able to defy the utmost fury of the swollen waters. But when the monsoon comes on in its strength, we quickly hear the report that some of the spans of our grand bridges have been carried away. We do not know how many times the splendid structures that span the rivers of Gujarat have been rebuilt, or how many times the original expense of their construction has been multiplied; but the saddening result always is, that the floods triumph and English engineering is once more put to something exceedingly humiliating about this. Are we on the wrong track? are we too conservative? too prone to suppose that things can only be done after the fashion taught in the schools and colleges of old England? Years ago, though not professionally entitled to say any thing on the subject, we ventured to submit that there was a way of preserving our railway lines from the action of Indian floods that had not yet been tried, and which perhaps deserved to be tried. Our proposal was to carry the railways under the beds of the rivers. The beds of Indian rivers are not very much below the ordinary level of the land, for the action of the flood is to elevate the bed and the banks too from year to year. The columns of the bridges therefore would descend from 25 to 40 feet below the bed of the river. A descent of one foot in a hundred for a mile or two on either side of the stream would give the necessary incline. The pressure from above on the tunnel would be only that caused by the weight of the water, not to be compared to the pressure exerted by the swollen flood upon a bridge laterally.—*Bombay Guardian.*

On the 16th of June last, at the Meth. Epis. Church, Falkland Road, a Parsee lady named Manekbai made a profession of her faith in Christ and was baptized. She was subsequently married to Mr. Kathoonjee M. Mehta, a converted Parsee. Mr. Mehta became an avowed follower of Christ early in 1873. He is a local preacher in connection with the M. E. Church, though he supports himself by secular work. The baptism we have just mentioned above is, we believe, the first instance of the public profession of Christianity by a Parsee lady.—*Id.*

The Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 27th July 1878 was 4,93,028 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,83,178. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 27th July 1878.	Week ending 28th July 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 8,412	Mds 9,124	..	Mds 712
Amount	Rs. 8,526	Rs. 7,613	Rs. 913	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 97,989	Mds4,77,878	...	Mds 3,79,904
Amount	Rs. 55,089	Rs. 2,80,335	...	Rs. 2,25,246
ATTA—				
Weight	Mds 15,029	Mds 72,785	...	Mds 57,756
Amount	Rs. 10,883	Rs. 40,792	...	Rs. 29,939
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 5,561	Mds 16,200	...	Mds 10,648
Amount	Rs. 3,102	Rs. 8,895	...	Rs. 5,793
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,751	Mds 2,752	...	Mds 1
Amount	Rs. 9,753	Rs. 8,565	Rs. 1,188	...
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 8,004	Mds. 7,379	Mds 625	..
Amount	Rs. 11,639	Rs. 14,534	...	Rs. 2,895
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds. 83,942	Mds1,28,574	...	Mds 44,632
Amount	Rs. 69,410	Rs. 90,816	...	Rs. 21,406
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,21,668	Mds 7,14,696	...	Mds 4,93,028
Am

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE COMPETITION AT WIMBLEDON.

(*Daily Telegraph*, July 12th).

THE firing at the 600 yards range for the Queen's Prize entirely upset the intermediate list, and it turned out that most of the men who could yesterday boast of the highest aggregate scores lacked the capacity to "hold on" at the longer rangers. Hence it is that marksmen have come to the front whose chances had not previously presented themselves in the most favourable light. For the first time we believe, since these meetings were inaugurated in 1860, there are three ties for the Queen's medal—Sergeant Lamont, 1st Edinburgh; Private Lowe, 22nd Middlesex; and the Corporal Mollineux, 40th Lancashire, having each scored an aggregate of 95 out of the possible 105. Corporal Mollineux is claimed as a Scotchman, having been born in Glasgow; and it has been pointed out, with pardonable pride, by their compatriots that more than a third of the premier 60 hail from Caledonia. It will be seen that 25 volunteers have each made a total score of 88, and, as there are only eight places available for 88's, the individuals in question must fight it out amongst themselves. These ties, therefore, together with the three ties already alluded to for the Silver Medal, will be fired off to-day at the 600 yards canton range. Altogether, notwithstanding gusty wind and changeable light, yesterday's shooting in this great competition was remarkably good, even after making allowance for any advantage accruing from the use of the Martini-Henry rifle. It may be interesting to note that in 1874, Corporal Young, 1st Herts, won the Queen's Prize with a score of 87 out of the possible 105; in 1875, Private Innes, 10th Aberdeen, with 90; in 1876, Private Borgess, 1st Newcastle, with 86; and last year, Corporal Betts, 1st Norfolk, with 92. The winner in the first stage—and the triangular contest to-day must decide who he is—receives the National Rifle Association Silver Medal and Badge and £60 in money, the next 59 receiving each £12. Among the other competitors are divided 100 prizes of £4, 100 of £3 and 100 of £2, and these awards went yesterday to all those who scored, in the aggregate, as many as 83. The second stage—confined to the 60 highest scorers in the first stage, and involving a prize intrinsically worth £250, to say nothing of honour—will not be fired until Tuesday next.

The following are the names and the aggregate scores of those who, subject to the shooting off of ties, are comprised in "the first sixty" for the Queen's Prize. It should be remembered that each man had seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards:

	Pts.		Pts.
Serg Lamont, 1st Edinburgh	95	Corp Darling, 31st Lanark	89
Pte Lowe, 22nd Middlesex	95	Pte Frankland, 40th Lancas.	89
Corp Mullineux, 40th Lancas	95	Pte Walker, 1st Lanark	89
Pte Dyke, 22nd Middlesex	94	Cr-Sgt Slater, 31st Lancas	89
Pte Grant, 40th Lancashire	94	Sgt Scriven, 1st Middlesex	89
Serg Woolley, 6th Cheshire	93	Cr-Sgt Provan, 31st Lanark	89
Pte Ryder, 6th Forfar	93	Pte Hopkins, 1st Warwick	89
A-Serg Brest, 1st W Y Eng	93	Gr M M'Cann, 15th Lancas	89
Serg Kirk, 1st E Yorkshire	93	Sgt Russell, 10th Glamorgan	89
Pte Dukes, 6th Sussex	93	Pte Pearson, 1st Derbyshire	89
Serg Palmer, 1st Warwick	92	Pte Rae, 11th Stirling	89
Qum-Serg Craig, 6th Nothm	92	Lt Brown, 3rd Lanark	89
Serg Watson, 1st Lanark	92	Pte M'Kart, 3rd Forfar	89
Serg Finch, 19th Middlesex	92	Pte M'Laren, 1st Lanark	89
Corp Harris, 16th Stafford	92	Serg Knight, 10th Somerset	88
Corp Stewart, 3rd Lanark	91	Lt Dacre, 8th Worcester	88
Corp Blacklock, 14th Durham	91	Col Serg Mould, 1st A B Surrey	88
Corp Cook, 52nd Middlesex	91	Corp Marshall, 14th Devon	88
Pte Fraser, 1st Edinburgh	91	Col-Serg Fisher, 1st Warwick	88
Corp Armstrong, 1st Dumfries	90	Serg Phillips, 11th Wilts	88
Pte McLean, 1st Edinburgh	90	Serg Robinson, 1st Warwick	88
Serg Elkington, 3rd Essex	90	Pte Phillips, 1st Hants	88
Pte Pilling, 7th West York	90	Pte Dunlop, C B, 10th Middlesex (London Scottish)	88
Serg Tunstall, 40th Lancash	90	Pte Saw, 1st London	88
Lt Mellish, 1st Oxford	90	Serg Haywood, 5th Lancas	88
Lt Toller, 25th Somerset	90	Col-Serg Ferguson, 1st Inv	88
Serg Drinkwater, 11th Lancs	90	Sergt Draffin, 1st W York	88
Pte Malcolm, 1st Forfar	90	Corp Baker, 1st Herts	88
Sgt Burroughs, 1st Warwick	90	Gr Le Rich, Jersey Art	88
Gr-M Corrie, 1st Ab Sussex	90	Lt Charles, 15th Glamorgan	88
Pte Nares, 10th Aberdeen	90	Corp Downey, 3rd Middlesex	88
Lt-Col Walrond, 1st Devon	89	Corp Smith, 1st Notts	88
Lt Holloway, 2nd Glo'ster	89	Corp Sheppard, 37th Middlesex	88
Sgt Walker, 16th Lanark	89	Serg Hooton, 8th Lancs	88
Pte Mason, 1st Lancashire	89	Pte Jones, 11th Glamorgan	88
Corp Findal, 31st Lancashire	89	Serg Woodman, 6th Hants	88
Pte Falconer, 2nd Elgin	89	Pr Simpson, 1st Edin	88
Pte Bambridge, 37th W Yk	89		
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ROWING IN ENGLAND.

HENLEY REGATTA.

THE following account of the second day's (July 5th) proceedings at the Henley Regatta is taken from the London *Sportsman*:—

Henley this morning wore a very different appearance as regards weather and attendance to that which characterised the opening day, ominous clouds darkening the sky. Happily, however, after twelve o'clock a brighter state of affairs prevailed, and although the sun failed to shed its powerful influence, the weather, practically, was decidedly advantageous, and had it not been for its threatening character, quite as agreeable as that which ushered in the inaugural day. Although the general attendance was thickest along the Berks shore, it suffered materially by the gloomy aspect of the elements, but the bridge exhibited no decrease in numbers, carriages from the four-in-hand down to the pony chaise, in conjunction with foot passengers, taking possession of the side which commands uninterrupted view of the course quite two hours before racing commenced. As regards craft on the river there was no diminution, an immense number of steam launches, decorated fore and aft with flags of almost every nation extending in one unbroken line along the Berks shore from start to finish. Opinions were very divided as to the respective merits of the two crews who were left in to fight out the struggle for the highest honours of the regatta, the Grand Challenge Cup. On the one hand, the superior power of the Cambridge crew, it was thought, would enable them to pull through successfully, while on the other the light and lively stroke of the Thames men, combined with the good fortune which attended them in drawing the Berks station was considered sufficient to nullify the advantages claimed for their opponents. Accordingly, party feeling ran very high, and from start to finish of the severe race the contending eights were attended on the bank by an enthusiastic crowd of admirers, who shouted frantically at every varying phase of the struggle. The triumph of the Thames A.C. was received with the greatest amount of enthusiasm, especially by the metropolitan aquatic men, but the Cantabs were naturally somewhat chagrined at the failure of their representatives to carry off the much-coveted trophy. It is, however, only fair to the losers to state that had the stations been reserved they might have won, and that their great exertions on the opening day in contending for four races must have considerably militated against their prospects of success to-day. Loud applause greeted the appearance of the New York Columbia crew for the Visitors' Challenge Cup. As their opponents were not a very brilliant four the strangers were the favourites, despite their having the worst station. Coming away immediately after starting, they were not long in getting clear, and soon afterwards, steering in grand style they took their opponents' water. The Oxonians made a desperate effort to avert defeat, but their exertions were short-lived, as they went all to pieces before the point was reached. The American triumph was received in the heartiest manner imaginable on all sides, the public being especially delighted at the success of the visitors. The old country maintained her supremacy in the final heat of the Stewards' as they literally rowed the Monro men to a standstill, and so hopelessly beaten were the losers that when they stopped from absolute exhaustion at the point many persons in the vicinity of the winning post and Grand Stand concluded that some accident to the boat or gear had happened. On inquiry such, however, transpired not to be the case, the almost superhuman efforts to decrease the Londoners lead fairly settling the crew. The easy victory of Mr Edwards-Moss in the Diamond Challenge Sculls, while being in the highest degree meritorious, still enhances the form of the American, Mr Lee, who made such a meritorious fight of it with the Oxonian in the preliminary. The London Rowing Club sent a rattling good crew to contest for the Thames Challenge Cup, which they won with the greatest possible ease. Ino and Thames had a rare tussle for second honours, fortune favouring the former by three-parts of a length. Kingston renounced their club somewhat for the ignominious defeat they suffered on the opening day in the Grand Challenge, as when opposed to London and Thames in the Wyfold they made the best use of their station, and defeated the crack four by a length and a quarter, Thames being quite unable to make anything like a fight for second place. The Silver Goblets were little more or less than a walk over for the Oxford-Etonian representatives, Ellison and Edwards-Moss, as they went right away from the start, and won anyhow. The Ladies' Challenge Plate was the concluding event of the regatta, and the questionable policy of "Jesus" in rowing themselves stale was made manifest, as the Eton boys fairly held them for a considerable distance, and according to collateral form this would be bringing the Etonians on a par with the Grand Challenge competitors. Extra weight, however, was bound to tell its tale in the long run, and although the "lads" stuck to their work with indomitable pluck, they were fairly outdone when the station served the "Jesus" men, who eventually won by two lengths.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces has selected Mr. James Johnston, Superintendent of the Thomason College Press at Roorkee, to succeed the late Mr. C. W. Priestly, as Assistant Secretary to the Government of these Provinces in the P. D. W. Mr. Johston comes to his new office with very high recommendations—the reputation of being an industrious and zealous servant, and possessed of special aptitude for the responsible position he has been called upon to fill.

SHAKESPEARE—WHAT WAS HIS METHOD OF WORKING?—Were there any hope of a satisfactory solution of the problem, none, with reference to our present subject (*Lear*), could present more interest than the inquiry, how far the intimate and profound acquaintance with the workings of the human heart everywhere traceable in the writings of Shakespeare was the result of study and observation,—or, if not derivable from these sources, whence came it? Of the man Shakespeare we know next to nothing; but we know sufficient to satisfy us that his range of study, if measured by the standard of our day, was very limited: if by that of his own, unequal to many of his contemporaries; his opportunities for observation at best but moderate—we say *opportunities*, for his *powers* of observation must have been immense. This is palpable by his constant reference to the phenomena of nature and the animal and vegetable kingdom, a kind of knowledge very unlikely in his time to have been derived from books—it smells of the fields. The vast and varied extent of his acquaintance with external nature, while it excites our admiration, admits of comparatively easy explanation: he had seen the rose and smelt the violet: can we wonder that he could paint them on the fancy? He had heard the rustling of trees, and listened to the babbling brook; should it surprise us that he could picture them on the imagination? Doubtless he had conversed many a time and oft with husbandmen, artificers, traders, and the motley and picturesque groups of disbanded soldiers from the Continental war, whose familiarity with the manners and customs of Europe would go far to make up for his own want of travel. All that he had seen, heard, felt, or read, he could vividly reproduce, and so reproduce, that while Truth and Nature saw themselves mirrored in his pages, Beauty had cast around them her mantle, which heightened without concealing their charms. Hence, from what source, emanated such creations as Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, Lear? It little helps our inquiry to say that there were popular legendary tales and Italian novels from which Shakespeare obtained the plots and framework of these plays. We already have seen that he generally adopted such. It no more detracts from Shakespeare's genius so to have done, than does it from that of Raffaelle to have painted the transfiguration on canvass prepared by another. The original stories bear to Shakespeare's plays about the same resemblance that the late Robert Montgomery's poem of Satan has to the Paradise Lost of Milton; both have relation to the same persons and things, and here the likeness ends. Under no conceivable circumstances could Shakespeare himself ever have experienced, or witnessed in others, in quality or degree the passions, the living passions, which breathe in these characters; and yet, to suppose that one, a stranger to them, could so trace the human heart through all its secret recesses, the ebb and flow of feeling, the gradual influence of one dominant sentiment, the involuntary demonstrations and the thousand transient emotions that mysteriously flit across the mind—all this and much more so life-like, so borne out by our own experience, seems as impossible as for the navigator to give us soundings where the lead had never dropped, or the geographer to map out the country yet unexplored. No other conclusion appears left to us than that Shakespeare gained by intuitive and probably unconscious perception that knowledge to which by experience, study, and observation, mankind generally slowly and imperfectly attain.—*Bombay Quarterly Review*, April 1857, p. 369.

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THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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